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			2684	

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/827,208	LATVA-AHO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Raymond S Dean	2684	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 August 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1 - 23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1 - 23 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10192001,05132004</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed August 9, 2004 regarding Claims 1 – 5, 8, 11 – 13, and 16 – 19 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Mills teaches storing data on an IC card for connecting at least one access point to a functional connection with the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 61 – 67, Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the data stored on the SIM(IC card), when the mobile phone wants to make a call the base station will read the IMSI to identify said mobile phone, said base station will connect with the rest of the fixed network for the transmission of said IMSI so that authentication may occur thus said data stored on said SIM card will ultimately cause said base station to connect with the rest of the fixed network), coupling the IC card into a functional connection with the access point in response to a need to connect the access point to the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the mobile phone wants to initiate a call the serving base station will read said IMSI data and establish a connection with the fixed network for the purpose of transmitting said IMSI data to the fixed network so that authentication can take place, a functional connection is established between said SIM card and said base station via said mobile phone comprising said SIM), and connecting necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point on the basis of said stored data (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, there will be a functional connection between said base station and the

rest of said fixed network that allows the mobile phone access to the fixed network resources upon authentication of the mobile phone, said authentication occurs based on the data stored in the SIM card).

Mills also teaches an access point is arranged to use an IC card, onto which is stored data for connecting at least one access point to a functional connection with the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 61 – 67, Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the data stored on the SIM(IC card), when the mobile phone wants to make a call the base station will read the IMSI to identify said mobile phone, said base station will connect with the rest of the fixed network for the transmission of said IMSI so that authentication may occur thus said data stored on said SIM card will ultimately cause said base station to connect with the rest of the fixed network), and the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point on the basis of said stored data (Column 4 lines 61 – 67, Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, there will be a functional connection between said base station and the rest of said fixed network that allows the mobile phone access to the fixed network resources upon authentication of the mobile phone, said authentication occurs based on the data stored in the SIM card).

Mills also teaches an access point comprises card means for coupling an IC card to the access point and for reading data on the IC card (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the base station is the access point, when the mobile phone initiates a call said mobile phone will be coupled into a functional connection with said base station, since

said mobile phone comprises the SIM card said SIM card will also be coupled into a functional connection with said base station, said base station will read the IMSI stored on the SIM card to identify said mobile phone, a typical base station has IC cards thus there will be a card means for IC cards that enable said base station to read the IMSI via a functional connection between said base station and the SIM card via the mobile phone comprising said SIM card) and the access point comprises control means and transceiver means for setting up a functional connection to required resources of a fixed network part on the basis of the data stored on the IC card (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, there will be a functional connection between said base station and the rest of said fixed network that allows the mobile station access to the fixed network resources upon authentication of the mobile phone, said authentication occurs based on the data stored on the SIM card, there will be transceiver and control means enabling said connection).

The SIM card, which is the IC card, stores the IMSI data. When the mobile phone wants to initiate a call the serving base station will read said IMSI data and establish a connection with the fixed network for the purpose of transmitting said IMSI data to the fixed network so that authentication can take place. A functional connection is established between said SIM card and said base station via said mobile phone comprising said SIM. The SIM card contains the IMSI, which is read by the base station via said functional connection. The base station will connect with said fixed network upon reading said IMSI thus the reading of said IMSI will cause a connection between said base station and said fixed network.

2. Applicant's arguments filed August 9, 2004 regarding Claims 6 – 7, 9 – 10, and 14 – 15, and 20 – 23 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved as taught by Widegren.

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the elements of a UMTS system taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved as taught by Widegren.

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller and core network taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved as taught by Widegren.

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use the USIM application taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved as taught by Widegren.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1 – 5, 8, 11 – 13, and 16 - 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mills Jr. (US 6,665,529 B1).

Regarding Claim 1, Mills teaches a method of connecting an access point to other network elements in a wireless telecommunication system comprising at least one access point and at least one fixed network part (Figure 1, the base station (16) is both the access point and a fixed network part), comprising the steps of: storing data on an IC card for connecting at least one access point to a functional connection with the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 61 – 67, Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI and subscriber key are the data stored on the SIM(IC

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card) to allow the mobile phone to have access to the fixed network, said mobile phone will have access to the fixed network upon authentication of said mobile phone, base station will therefore connect with the rest of the fixed network to allow said mobile phone to access the rest of the fixed network thus the data stored on said SIM card will ultimately cause said base station to connect with the rest of the fixed network), coupling the IC card into a functional connection with the access point in response to a need to connect the access point to the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the call is allowed to go through the mobile phone will be coupled into a functional connection with the base station, since said mobile phone comprises the SIM card said SIM card will also be coupled into a functional connection with said base station), and connecting necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point on the basis of said stored data (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, since the base station is a part of the fixed network there will be functional connection between said base station and the rest of said fixed network upon authentication of the mobile phone, said authentication occurs based on the data stored in the SIM card).

Regarding Claim 2, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches checking in the fixed network part if the IC card is entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), and connecting the necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point in response to the IC card having the right to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

Regarding Claim 3, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 2. Mills further teaches wherein said data includes an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the identity of the SIM card, since said SIM card sends an SRES back to the MSC/VLR, which is a fixed network part element, there is an inherent knowledge of the address of said MSC/VLR by said SIM), the fixed network part element also comprises data on the IC card, assorted by the specific identity (Column 6 lines 36 – 54, the HLR, which is another fixed network part element, contains the address of the SIM, the IMSI comprises said address) the method further comprising the steps of: transmitting a request for connecting the access point to the network element of the fixed network part on the basis of the stored address (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the mobile phone is authenticated the base station will connect to the rest of the fixed network thus allowing said mobile phone to have access to the rest of the fixed network), and checking the rights of the IC card by checking the data on the IC card on the basis of the specific identity and by authenticating the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

Regarding Claim 4, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches wherein said data includes at least one key and algorithm required for authenticating the IC card (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 - 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63) the method further comprising the steps of transmitting an authentication response, calculated by means of at least one key and algorithm, to the fixed network part (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 55 – 63), authenticating the IC card by checking the transmitted authentication response in the

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fixed network part (Column 6 lines 55 – 63), and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the resources of the fixed network part in response to the authentication response being acceptable (Column 6 lines 55 – 63, upon authentication the mobile phone will have access to the fixed network which means that there will be a connection between the base station and the rest of the fixed network).

Regarding Claim 5, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches wherein said data includes at least one key and algorithm for ciphering the connection between the access point and the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10, the connection between the mobile phone and base station will be ciphered upon authentication of said mobile phone which means that the connection between said base station and the rest of the network will be ciphered, a secure end to end communications link will therefore be created), and the method further includes the step of ciphering the traffic between the access point and the fixed network part by utilizing at least one key and algorithm (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10, the connection between the mobile phone and base station will be ciphered upon authentication of said mobile phone which means that the connection between said base station and the rest of the network will be ciphered, a secure end to end communications link will therefore be created).

Regarding Claim 8, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches wherein the IC card comprises a security function for checking a user of the IC card (Column 4 lines 61 – 67), and wherein other data, in addition to said

data related to the use of the access points, is stored on the IC card (Column 5 lines 1 – 6, the IMEI is other data)

Regarding Claim 11, Mills teaches a wireless telecommunication system comprising at least one access point and at least one fixed network part (Figure 1, the base station (16) is both the access point and a fixed network part), wherein the access point is arranged to use an IC card, onto which is stored data for connecting at least one access point to a functional connection with the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 61 – 67, Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, authentication is achieved through the use of the data stored in the SIM card, the mobile phone, which comprises the said SIM card, will have access to the fixed network upon authentication of said mobile phone, the base station will therefore connect with the rest of the fixed network to allow said mobile phone to access the rest of the fixed network thus said base station uses the data stored in said SIM card to connect with the rest of the fixed network), and the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection with the access point on the basis of said stored data (Column 4 lines 61 – 67, Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, authentication is achieved through the use of the data stored in the SIM card, the mobile phone, which comprises the said SIM card, will have access to the fixed network upon authentication of said mobile phone, the base station will therefore connect with the rest of the fixed network to allow said mobile phone to access the rest of the fixed network).

Regarding Claim 12, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Mills further teaches wherein the fixed network part is arranged to check if the IC card is entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), and the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect the access point and necessary resources of the fixed network part to a functional connection in response to the IC card being entitled to use the necessary resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

Regarding Claim 13, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 12. Mills further teaches wherein said data comprises an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the identity of the SIM card, since said SIM card sends an SRES back to the MSC/VLR, which is a fixed network part element, there is an inherent knowledge of the address of said MSC/VLR by said SIM), the fixed network part element also comprises data on the IC card, assorted by the specific identity (Column 6 lines 36 – 54, the HLR, which is another fixed network part element, contains the address of the SIM, the IMSI comprises said address), the access point is arranged to transmit a request for connecting the access point to the network element of the fixed network part on the basis of the stored address (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the mobile phone is authenticated the base station will connect to the rest of the fixed network thus allowing said mobile phone to have access to the rest of the fixed network), and the network element of the fixed network part is arranged to check rights of the IC card by checking

the data on the IC card on the basis of the specific identity and by authenticating the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63).

Regarding Claim 16, Mills teaches an access point in a wireless telecommunication system, wherein the access point comprises card means for coupling an IC card to the access point and for reading data on the IC card (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the base station is the access point, when the call is allowed to go through the mobile phone will be coupled into a functional connection with said base station, since said mobile phone comprises the SIM card said SIM card will also be coupled into a functional connection with said base station, a typical base station has IC cards thus there will be a card means for coupling said SIM card to said base station and for reading the data on said SIM card) and the access point comprises control means and transceiver means for setting up a functional connection to required resources of a fixed network part on the basis of the data stored on the IC card (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, since the base station is a part of the fixed network there will be functional connection between said base station and the rest of said fixed network upon authentication of the mobile phone thus there is an inherent transceiver and control means for setting up said connection, said authentication occurs based on the data stored in the SIM card).

Regarding Claim 17, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Mills further teaches wherein said data comprises an address of at least one fixed network part element and a specific identity of the IC card (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is the identity of the SIM card, since said SIM card sends an SRES back to the

MSC/VLR, which is a fixed network part element, there is an inherent knowledge of the address of said MSC/VLR by said SIM), the control means are arranged to send a request including a specific identity of the IC card for connecting the access point to a network element of the fixed network part on the basis of the stored address (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the mobile phone is authenticated the base station will connect to the rest of the fixed network thus allowing said mobile phone to have access to the rest of the fixed network), and the control means are arranged to set up a functional connection to at least one network element of the fixed network part in response to an accepted request for connecting the access point (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, when the mobile phone is authenticated the base station will connect to the rest of the fixed network thus allowing said mobile phone to have access to the rest of the fixed network).

Regarding Claim 18, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Mills further teaches wherein the control means are arranged to transmit a request to the IC card for calculating an authentication response and at least one ciphering key (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 - 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63), the control means are arranged to transmit the authentication response calculated on the IC card to the fixed network part (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 55 – 63, the mobile transmits the authentication response to the base station and said base station transmits said authentication response to the MSC/VLR/HLR), and the transceiver means are arranged to cipher the data to be sent to the fixed network part and to decrypt the data received from the fixed network part by means of at least one

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ciphering key calculated on the IC card (Column 6 lines 55 – 63, Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10, the connection between the mobile phone and base station will be ciphered upon authentication of said mobile phone which means that the connection between said base station and the rest of the network will be ciphered, a secure end to end communications link will therefore be created).

Regarding Claim 19, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Mills further teaches wherein the access point is a base station in the wireless telecommunication system (Figure 1, base station (16) is the access point).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 6 – 7, 9 – 10, 14 – 15, and 20 - 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mills Jr. (US 6,665,529 B1) in view of Widegren et al. (6,374,112 B1).

Regarding Claim 6, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills further teaches wherein the fixed network part comprises, an access point server (Figure 1, BSC (14) is the access point (base station) server), and an access point register server in a functional connection thereto and includes stored data relating to the

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IC card (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, MSC/VLR/HLR is the access point register server), the method further comprising the steps of: transmitting a specific identity of the IC card to the access point register server, checking a right of the IC card to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), selecting an access point server for the access point in response to the IC card having the right to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 12 - 17, the BSCs control the base stations, each BSC has a finite number of base stations assigned to it thus when said mobile phone is authenticated there will be a particular base station to which said mobile phone will be connected, the BSC that controls said base station will be the selected access point server), transmitting data on the selected access point server to the access point and data on the access point to be connected to the access point server (Column 4 lines 12 - 17, since the BSC controls a group of base stations this is an inherent characteristic).

Mills does not teach selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources.

Widegren teaches selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller taught in Widegren in the

wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 7, Mills in view of Widegren teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Mills further teaches calculating at least one cipher key and authentication response in the IC card and in the access point register server (Column 6 lines 20 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10), transmitting the authentication response calculated in the IC card to the access point register server, authenticating the IC card by checking if the transmitted authentication response corresponds to the authentication response calculated in the access point register server (Column 6 lines 20 – 63), ciphering traffic with calculated cipher keys (Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10), Widegren further teaches connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Regarding Claim 9, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills does not teach an access point that is a base station in a UMTS system, and the fixed network part comprises at least a UMTS system radio network controller.

Widegren teaches an access point that is a base station in a UMTS system, and the fixed network part comprises at least a UMTS system radio network controller (Figure 1).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the elements of a UMTS system taught in Widegren in the

wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 10, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 1. Mills does not teach wherein the access point is a UMTS system radio network controller RNC and the fixed network part comprises one or more network elements of a core network of a UMTS system.

Widegren teaches wherein the access point is a UMTS system radio network controller RNC and the fixed network part comprises one or more network elements of a core network of a UMTS system (Figure 1, the RNC is the access point for the access points (base stations)).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the elements of a UMTS system taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 14, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 11. Mills further teaches wherein the fixed network part comprises, an access point server (Figure 1, BSC (14) is the access point (base station) server), and an access point register server in a functional connection thereto and includes stored data relating to the IC card (Figure 1, Column 6 lines 20 – 63, MSC/VLR/HLR is the access point register server), the access point is arranged to transmit a specific identity of the IC card to the access point register server, the access point register server is arranged to check

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a right of the IC card to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 6 lines 20 – 63, the IMSI is transmitted from the mobile phone, which comprises the SIM card, to the base station (access point) and from said base station (access point) to the MSC/VLR/HLR (access point register server)), the access point register server is arranged to select an access point server for the access point in response to the IC card being entitled to use the resources of the fixed network part (Column 4 lines 12 - 17, the BSCs control the base stations, each BSC has a finite number of base stations assigned to it thus when said mobile phone is authenticated there will be a particular base station to which said mobile phone will be connected, the BSC that controls said base station will be the selected access point server), the access point server is arranged to transmit data on the selected access point server to the access point and data on the access point to be connected to the access point server (Column 4 lines 12 - 17, since the BSC controls a group of base stations this is an inherent characteristic).

Mills does not teach selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources.

Widegren teaches selecting a radio network controller for the access point, and connecting the access point to a functional connection with the radio network controller and other optionally required resources (Figure 1, Column 5 lines 50 – 55).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller taught in Widegren in the

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wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 15, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 14. Mills further teaches the IC card and the access point register server are arranged to calculate at least one cipher key and authentication response (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 - 10, Column 6 lines 20 – 63) the access point is arranged to transmit the authentication response calculated in the IC card to the access point register server, (Column 5 lines 55 – 67, Column 6 lines 1 – 10, Column 6 lines 55 – 63, the mobile transmits the authentication response to the base station (access point) and said base station transmits said authentication response to the MSC/VLR/HLR (access point register server)), the access point register server is arranged to authenticate the IC card by checking if the transmitted authentication response corresponds to the authentication response calculated in the access point register server (Column 6 lines 55 – 63), the access point and the fixed network part are arranged to connect, in response to an acceptable authentication, the access point to a functional connection in such a manner that traffic is ciphered by the calculated cipher keys (Column 6 lines 55 – 63, Column 6 lines 64 – 67, Column 7 lines 1 – 10, upon authentication the mobile phone will have access to the fixed network which means that there will be a connection between the base station and the rest of the fixed network).

Regarding Claim 20, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 16. Mills does not teach wherein the access point is a radio network controller controlling on or more base stations in the wireless telecommunication system, and the

fixed network part comprises one or more wireless network elements of a core network of the telecommunication system.

Widegren teaches wherein the access point is a radio network controller controlling one or more base stations in the wireless telecommunication system (Figure 1, the radio network controller is the access point for the base stations), and the fixed network part comprises one or more wireless network elements of a core network of the telecommunication system (Figure 1).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the radio network controller and core network taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 21, Mills in view of Widegren teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 6. Mills further teaches wherein the stored data relating to the IC card includes the specific identity of the IC card (Column 4 lines 61 – 67).

Regarding Claim 22, Mills teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 8. Mills does not teach other data that includes the data required in UMTS system USIM application.

Widegren teaches other data that includes the data required in UMTS system USIM application (Figure 1, the fact that this is a UMTS system there will inherently be data on the SIM for USIM application).

Mills and Widegren both teach GSM based wireless telecommunication systems thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the USIM application taught in Widegren in the wireless telecommunication system of Mills for the purpose of creating a UMTS system based on an evolved GSM platform such that narrowband radio access is achieved.

Regarding Claim 23, Mills in view of Widegren teaches all of the claimed limitations recited in Claim 14. Mills further teaches wherein the stored data relating to the IC card includes the specific identity of the IC card (Column 4 lines 61 – 67).

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

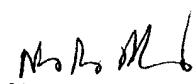
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond S Dean whose telephone number is 703-305-8998. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00-3:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay A Maung can be reached on 703-308-7745. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Raymond S. Dean
November 5, 2004



NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER